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FRANCE AGAIN DECORATES SOUSA.
The American Conductor Receives the Golden Palms with Title of "Officer of Public Instructor of France."

The French government has again honored John Philip Sousa by conferring a decoration upon the American conductor. Three years ago in recognition of his services at the Paris Exposition, Sousa received the "academic palms," which carried the title of "Officer d'Academie Francaise." Mr. Sousa was notified of his promotion to "Officer de l'Instruction Publique" of France, in a letter from M. Paul Lascombes, Secrétaire Particulier du Ministre de l'Instruction Publique et des Beaux-Arts, now at St. Louis, who also transmitted Mr. Sousa's commission in his new grade, signed by the Minister of Fine Arts. The new distinction gives Mr. Sousa the golden palms and rosette of the French Acad-

emy. He is the only American who has received this decoration. Mr. Sousa is also a member of the Royal Victorian Order of England, having been decorated by King Edward VII in 1901.

AIRS OF ALL NATIONS.

Here is a list of the National airs of all nations: Argentina, "Oid, mortales, el grito sagrado"; Austria, "Gott erhalte unsern Kaiser"; Belgium, "La Brabançonne"; Bohemia, "War Song of the Hussites"; Brazil, "Hymo da Proclamacao da Republica"; Burman, "Thaya Than"; Chile, "Dulce Patria"; Costa Rica, "De la Patria"; Denmark, "King Kristian stod ved højren mast"; Ecuador, "Salve, O Patria"; Egypt, "Salaam, Efendina"; Finland, "Varti Land"; France, "La Marseillaise"; Germany, "Heil dir im Siegerkranz"; Great Britain, "God Save the King"; Holland, "Wien Nierlansch"; Hungary, "Isten ald meg a Magyart";

Italy, "Royal March"; Japan, "Keemee gajo"; Mexico, "Mexicanos, al grito de guerra"; Persia, "Salamati Shah"; Peru, "Somos libres, seamos siempre"; Roumania, "Trasca Re-gale"; Russia, "Bozhe, Zaria, chran"; Salvador, "Saludemos la Patria"; Serbia, "God in His Goodness"; Spain, "Himno de Riego"; Sweden, "Ur Svenska hjertans"; Switzerland, "Rufst du, mein Faterland"; United States, "Star-Spangled Banner"; Uruguay, "Nimmo Nacional de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay"; Venezuela, "Gloria al bravo pueblo."

NEW YORK is to have a Conservatory of Music which will begin its career with an endowment fund of at least \$500,000, and probably more. The establishment of the institution is to be made possible by James Loeb, of 37 East Thirty-eighth street, the son of the late Solomon Loeb, who died a few months ago, leaving an estate estimated at \$15,000,000.

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Vol. 29

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HARMONY—YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

He who surveys the field of harmony and, using the words of our heading, tries to fix definitely a Yesterday and a To-day, finds not a little trouble. It was in 1859 that Wagner completed his Tristan, which to this time remains a thing by itself and a boundary mark. In 1824 Beethoven finished his Ninth Symphony, another boundary mark in harmony. Between these two works, says an exchange, appears to lie a greater stretch, that is more of achievement, than between Tristan and anything that has been written up to the present time. And it almost seems as if To-day might be placed back in '50, before the year when the Nibelungen Ring, the Meistersinger, or Parsifal were given to the world. In reality the whole thing admits of adjustment only with difficulty; it may be impossible. But, at any rate, the ideas of a Yesterday and a To-day in Harmony are good ones to start with and to work from.

The art of harmony may be called an art of accretions. Around a few formulae have gathered, more and more, sophistications, elaborations, involutions. Viewed in one light artificiality would seem to be the principal thing in many a modern work; but in another light the genuineness of the whole thing as a means of utterance is unmistakable, unquestionable. And at the bottom of the most extravagant affair, the old core generally remains, the old formulae are there—same, strong, unbacked, ever-beautiful. It is as if there must be an enduring, everlasting something which serves all changes of style and serves as the backbone in works of the most diverse character and aims. And, indeed, this is so.

If, for the sake of making a start somewhere,

we locate our Yesterday in Beethoven's day, or a little before that—say in Haydn's time—we find that the essentials of the harmonic structure were then as now the principal chords and their inversions; that the formulae, the media, of expression, the purely technical musical ones, were then what we have to-day, though not so highly developed; and if we turn back to Sebastian Bach, the end of ancient and the beginning of modern musical art, shall we not find these same formulae? There they are, ready to be touched with the finger. As, for instance, the famous rising chromatic bass in the earthquake in the Matthew Passion. This musical means of making a climax, of heightening the tension of the nerves, which we also find in the Brahms symphony of to-day, in the latest thing by some hot-blooded young Italian opera composer, was placed deliberately on paper for a specific effect by old Bach sometime before 1729. And it does its work to-day, unfailingly. Where is the Yesterday? We must go farther back. We shall surely locate a place somewhere. And yet is it worth while? The truth is, the domain of To-day is in one sense a very broad and ample one; it reaches back well behind Haydn; indeed, at some points it touches Palestrina.

But there are differences in music. We all know this. We feel it when we get hold of a new composer. We have found it out, some of us, with Brahms, and Richard Strauss puts it before us; indeed, he makes us feel sometimes that he has, or may have, that Something which many of us are looking for, and that with him may have come a line of demarcation, a To-day which does not touch on Wagner, at least, and is the day of another man.

It is in the use of harmonic material and in the melodic structure with which harmony is clothed; it is in the forms, to some extent, and it is in the aim and spirit of the music—that these differences lie. The number of fundamental chords is no larger now than in the Bach or in the immediate pre-Bach days. All depends on what is done with them. Surely it makes a difference to the hearer whether a long piece remains calmly in the tonic which awoke the anger of the purists when Wagner's first operas came on the field, and which in the progression, subdominant, or flat submediant, dominant, plays such a role in the Tristan music.

But we possess other things. In the matter of resolutions of altered chords, the bounds have been enlarged; in the matter of enhar-

monic notation, we have our own things, things of to-day, as to go no farther, any one may see who will study Wagner carefully; we possess for our extended works plans of modulation which would startle the classicists. The spirit of the day which seems to run to change of key, and to chromatic changes for some time, then soaks to the dominant, remains as calmly there, with perhaps a touch or two of a minor key, and then returns calmly and with dignity to the tonic again—as does many a powerful Händel chorus; or, whether, as in the short dimensions of a Chopin prelude, we have at least twenty-five changes of key in thirty-four measures. The principal chords were common to both men; but the plain Händelian harmonies would never have sufficed to tell Chopin's story. He required many dominants; his secondary sevenths had to be altered to suit his ear. And to the ears of some of us of this day only the Chopin harmonics are satisfactory.

Solomon says: There is nothing new under the sun. One is sometimes inclined to think this is true in harmony, especially if one goes back to Bach, in whom the rich, harmonic means of the modern lie hidden in passing tones, appoggiaturas, and the like. It is also true that in him things are forgotten which shall some day be resurrected and given the adjective—New. No modern work that we have seen is constructed from the sequential use of a harmonic figure such as that which lies hidden, darkly hidden, in the figuration of the first E minor prelude of the Well Tempered Clavichord. To return to Solomon's proposition,—violence of modulation has been called a mark of the modern writers. But behold Mozart's G minor symphony. What modulates more and bears you along more forcibly than parts of its last movement?

There is one thing to be said, amongst other things. That which we find as the accidental in Bach—we have already hinted at this—we find as the intentional and well developed in the men of our day. A sharp cutting appoggiatura which, in passing by, the older man used without a second thought, the man of to-day will use with consequence and many repetitions as the material of a whole piece. In its logical and extended use, this may be said to be new; the prototype, however, existed in Bach's day.

With Bach we possess the chromatic rising or falling bass; the modulation up by hitches—

the keys. G, A, B, C-sharp, of the first movement of Beethoven's second symphony—has been common property for years and years. We possess with Bach to some degree, to a greater degree with Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, the enrichment of the piece by the interpolation of changes to nearly all the keys of the scale; and with the pre-Bachites, with old Palestrina, indeed, do we share the use of triads on neighboring scale steps, that thing within the key without desertion of the tonality, and to a straining of the key by augmented intervals. Greater daring is generally shown in the opera than in chamber music; the consecutive major triads with their perfect fifths in Puccini's *La Bohème*, may however be offset by the ugly parallels in Sinding's piano quintet. But be all this as it may, the

backbone of our harmonic system will remain over the principal chords, as in the harmony of Yesterday, and the time may not be far away when some bold and original mind will come forth with a phase of musical art which will reinstate satisfactorily the plain harmonies combined with new things in melody.

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D EATH OF BOHEMIA'S GREAT COMPOSER.

The sudden death by apoplexy of Dr. Antonin Dvorák, Bohemia's most eminent creative musician, is universally regretted. In a brief sketch of Dvorák's life, an exchange remarks that "like most composers, he was of humble origin." Antonín's father was a butcher and innkeeper at Mühlhausen, near Prague. The boy's interest in music was aroused by the strolling bands which played at the village fairs, or at his father's inn, and his enthusiasm secured him his first musical instruction at the hands of the village schoolmaster. At the age of sixteen he was playing the violin in a Prague band for a wage of eight dollars a month. On the publication, in his thirty-ninth year, of his "Slavic Dances" and "Moravian Sounds," he found himself suddenly famous. The praise that greeted him, we are told, came alike from the radical and the conservative schools of music, and his fame rapidly spread beyond Austria and Germany. In 1883 the performance of his "Stabat Mater" in London attracted a great deal of attention, and in 1892 he came to New York as director of the National Conservatory. A remarkable product of his three years in America was his fifth symphony, which he called "From the New World." In this he sought to embody the spirit of American national music, which he believed he had discovered in the strange unwritten plantation melodies and "spirituals" of the Southern negro. In Dvorák's composition an inexhaustible wealth of melodic invention and a rich variety of coloring are the qualities which most attract us, together with a certain unexpectedness, from which none of his works is wholly free."

"While to some extent anticipated by Smetana, it was he who did for Bohemian music what Liszt did for the Hungarian, Chopin for the Polish, Grieg for the Norwegian national art. This does not mean that these masters simply copied the national tunes and embodied them in their works. Dvorák seldom borrowed a folk tune; he simply used the songs of the peasants as models, after which he fashioned his own melodies. As a melodist, he was almost as spontaneous and fertile as his great idol, Schubert; and he also shared Schubert's gift of originating stirring new modulations in harmony; while as an orchestral colorist he was far more delicate, refined, and varied than Richard Strauss. While never a capophonist, he had a way of working up an orchestral scherzo or presto to a frenzied climax which is as exotic as it is exciting. He did not hesitate to embody two of the most exotic Slavic movements, the elegiac 'Dumka' and the wild 'Furiant' in his symphonies and chamber music. The influence of Brahms was nevertheless felt for a long time in his adherence to the symphonic form; but after his return to Europe he abandoned the symphony and wrote a series of striking symphonic poems, thus revealing his

allegiance to Liszt, who had also been one of his benefactors, and whose music he greatly admired.

"Wagner, too, had once been his idol, when he wrote his first opera, 'Kral a hulir'; but afterward he rewrote this opera twice in his own style. In his later years he was particularly enamored of 'Parsifal.' His operas are the least successful of his works. While there is much beautiful music in them, it lacks dramatic verve, and the poor librettos were a disadvantage he could not overcome. Among his songs there are some of great beauty. But his chief importance lies in the realm of orchestral and chamber music. Besides his five symphonies, several of his overtures—'Ullenská,' 'Mein Heim,' 'Karneval,' 'Othello'—have become famous. His symphonic poems are still music of the future."

SMOKING is no doubt a nasty habit, injurious to most people, but it remained for a German, Dr. Stanger, to discover the harm it has done to music. Why, he asks, are there no more new folk songs? Because, he answers, the peasants and mechanics no longer sing, but smoke instead.

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LUDWIG van BEETHOVEN.

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Continuation of the musical phrase. Measure 5 begins with a forte dynamic. Measures 6-8 show a continuation of the eighth-note chords with grace notes. Pedal points are marked with asterisks (*).

Continuation of the musical phrase. Measures 9-12 show a continuation of the eighth-note chords with grace notes. Pedal points are marked with asterisks (*).

Continuation of the musical phrase. Measures 13-16 show a continuation of the eighth-note chords with grace notes. The right hand begins a melodic line in measure 14. Pedal points are marked with asterisks (*).





SCHERZO.
TEASING AND CARESSING.

Allegro. $\text{J} = 80$.

The musical score consists of five staves of piano music. The first three staves are in common time (indicated by 'C') and the last two are in 2/4 time (indicated by '2/4'). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The dynamics are indicated as follows: dynamic markings include 'mf' (mezzo-forte), 'cresc.' (crescendo), 'cresc.' (crescendo), 'ff' (fortissimo), and 'p' (pianissimo). Articulation marks such as dots and dashes are placed above and below the stems of the notes. Measure numbers 1 through 10 are present at the beginning of each staff. The music features various chords, including dominant seventh chords and other harmonic progressions. The vocal line is represented by a soprano C-clef, and the piano part includes a bass F-clef. The overall style is energetic and rhythmic, characteristic of a scherzo.



TRIO. leggiero.





8
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(Primo.)

1945 - 10

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The sheet music is divided into four systems, each containing two staves. The first system starts with a forte dynamic (f) and includes fingerings such as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. The second system begins with a piano dynamic (p) and includes fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. The third system starts with a forte dynamic (ff) and includes fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. The fourth system starts with a piano dynamic (p) and includes fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. The music features various dynamics including forte (f), very forte (ff), piano (p), crescendo (cresc.), decrescendo (decresc.), and sforzando (sforz.). Fingerings are indicated above the notes, and slurs are used to group notes together.

SECOND.

The image shows six staves of musical notation for piano and voice. The top two staves are for the piano, featuring bass clef and common time. The bottom four staves are for the voice, with soprano clef and common time. Measure 11 starts with a forte dynamic. Measures 12 and 13 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 14 begins with a piano dynamic, followed by a crescendo. Measure 15 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 16 concludes with a piano dynamic.

11
PRIMO.

The sheet music consists of eight staves of musical notation for piano. The first two staves begin with a dynamic of μ . The notation includes various hand positions indicated by numbers (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) above or below the notes. The third staff begins with a dynamic of ff . The fourth staff begins with a dynamic of mf . The fifth staff begins with a dynamic of f and a crescendo. The sixth staff begins with a dynamic of ff . The seventh staff begins with a dynamic of ff . The eighth staff concludes with a dynamic of ff .

1 2

SECONDO.

Musical score for the Secondo section, measures 1-2. The score consists of two staves for bassoon and piano. The bassoon part features eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *mf*, and *ff*. The piano part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note chords. The bassoon entries are marked with *ff* and *ff*, while the piano entries are marked with *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *mf*, and *ff*. The bassoon entries are also marked with *ff* and *ff*.

Musical score for the Secondo section, measures 3-4. The bassoon part continues its eighth-note pattern with dynamic markings *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *f cresc.*, *f*, and *ff*. The piano part maintains harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note chords. The bassoon entries are marked with *ff* and *ff*, while the piano entries are marked with *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *f cresc.*, *f*, and *ff*. The bassoon entries are also marked with *ff* and *ff*.

FANFARE.

Musical score for the Fanfare section, Primo part. The score consists of two staves for bassoon and piano. The bassoon part plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with dynamic markings *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, and *ff*. The piano part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note chords. The bassoon entries are marked with *ff* and *ff*, while the piano entries are marked with *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, and *ff*. The bassoon entries are also marked with *ff* and *ff*.

Musical score for the Fanfare section, Secondo part. The score consists of two staves for bassoon and piano. The bassoon part plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with dynamic markings *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, and *ff*. The piano part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note chords. The bassoon entries are marked with *ff* and *ff*, while the piano entries are marked with *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, and *ff*. The bassoon entries are also marked with *ff* and *ff*.

Musical score for the Fanfare section, Thirdo part. The score consists of two staves for bassoon and piano. The bassoon part plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with dynamic markings *mf cresc.*, *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, and *ff*. The piano part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note chords. The bassoon entries are marked with *ff* and *ff*, while the piano entries are marked with *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, and *ff*. The bassoon entries are also marked with *ff* and *ff*.

1 3
PRIMO.

Musical score for the first section, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time. The key signature is one flat. The music consists of six measures. Measure 1: Both staves play eighth-note chords. Measure 2: Both staves play eighth-note chords. Measure 3: Both staves play eighth-note chords. Measure 4: Both staves play eighth-note chords. Measure 5: The top staff has a sixteenth-note pattern, and the bottom staff has a eighth-note pattern. Measure 6: The top staff has a sixteenth-note pattern, and the bottom staff has a eighth-note pattern. Measure 7: The top staff has a sixteenth-note pattern, and the bottom staff has a eighth-note pattern. Measure 8: The top staff has a sixteenth-note pattern, and the bottom staff has a eighth-note pattern.

Musical score for the second section, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time. The key signature is one flat. The music consists of six measures. Measure 1: Both staves play eighth-note chords. Measure 2: Both staves play eighth-note chords. Measure 3: Both staves play eighth-note chords. Measure 4: Both staves play eighth-note chords. Measure 5: The top staff has a sixteenth-note pattern, and the bottom staff has a eighth-note pattern. Measure 6: The top staff has a sixteenth-note pattern, and the bottom staff has a eighth-note pattern.

FANFARE.

Musical score for the fanfare section, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time. The key signature is one flat. The music consists of six measures. Measure 1: Both staves play eighth-note chords. Measure 2: Both staves play eighth-note chords. Measure 3: Both staves play eighth-note chords. Measure 4: Both staves play eighth-note chords. Measure 5: The top staff has a sixteenth-note pattern, and the bottom staff has a eighth-note pattern. Measure 6: The top staff has a sixteenth-note pattern, and the bottom staff has a eighth-note pattern.

Musical score for the third section, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time. The key signature is one flat. The music consists of six measures. Measure 1: Both staves play eighth-note chords. Measure 2: Both staves play eighth-note chords. Measure 3: Both staves play eighth-note chords. Measure 4: Both staves play eighth-note chords. Measure 5: The top staff has a sixteenth-note pattern, and the bottom staff has a eighth-note pattern. Measure 6: The top staff has a sixteenth-note pattern, and the bottom staff has a eighth-note pattern.

Musical score for the fourth section, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time. The key signature is one flat. The music consists of six measures. Measure 1: Both staves play eighth-note chords. Measure 2: Both staves play eighth-note chords. Measure 3: Both staves play eighth-note chords. Measure 4: Both staves play eighth-note chords. Measure 5: The top staff has a sixteenth-note pattern, and the bottom staff has a eighth-note pattern. Measure 6: The top staff has a sixteenth-note pattern, and the bottom staff has a eighth-note pattern.

SECONDO.

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is one flat. Measure 11 starts with a dynamic 'ff' (fortissimo). Measures 11 and 12 consist of eighth-note patterns. Measure 12 ends with a dynamic 'ff'.

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time. The music consists of eighth-note patterns. Measure 10 starts with a forte dynamic (F) and ends with a half note. Measure 11 begins with a forte dynamic (F) and ends with a half note.

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). Measures 11 and 12 show a sequence of chords and rhythmic patterns. Measure 11 starts with a forte dynamic (F) and ends with a piano dynamic (P). Measure 12 begins with a piano dynamic (P) and ends with a forte dynamic (F).

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time. Measure 52 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 53 starts with a piano dynamic. Measure 54 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 55 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 56 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 57 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 58 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 59 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 60 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 61 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 62 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 63 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 64 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 65 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 66 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 67 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 68 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 69 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 70 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 71 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 72 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 73 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 74 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 75 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 76 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 77 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 78 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 79 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 80 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 81 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 82 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 83 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 84 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 85 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 86 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 87 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 88 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 89 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 90 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 91 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 92 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 93 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 94 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 95 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 96 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 97 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 98 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 99 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 100 begins with a forte dynamic.

15
PRIMO.

Piano sheet music for the Primo section, page 15. The music consists of five staves of musical notation with fingerings and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a forte dynamic (f) and includes fingerings 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 5. The second staff starts with a piano dynamic (p) and includes fingerings 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 5. The third staff includes fingerings 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 5. The fourth staff includes fingerings 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 5. The fifth staff includes fingerings 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 5. The music concludes with a final dynamic marking of f cresc.

SECOND.

The image shows five staves of musical notation. The top two staves are for the orchestra, featuring bassoon and cello parts with dynamic markings like *ff*, *mf*, and *f cresc.*. The bottom three staves are for the piano, showing bass and treble clef parts with similar dynamic markings. The music consists of repetitive eighth-note patterns.

PRIMO-

PRIMO.

11

MIDNIGHT REVELERS.

CAPRICE.

Notes marked with an arrow (↗) must be struck from the wrist.

Allegretto. ♩ = 108.

SECONDO.

LE ROY HARTT.



Primo.

Primo.



MIDNIGHT REVELERS.

CAPRICE.

Notes marked with an arrow (↗) must be struck from the wrist.

LE ROY HARTT.

Allegretto. ♩ = 108.

PRIMO.

The sheet music consists of four systems of musical notation. The first system starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 2/4 time signature. The second system starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/4 time signature. The third system starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 2/4 time signature. The fourth system starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/4 time signature. The music features various dynamics such as fortissimo (ff), ff., ff., and ff. with asterisks. Numerous notes throughout the piece are marked with arrows (↗) pointing upwards, indicating that they should be struck from the wrist.

SECOND.

The image shows a page of sheet music for a four-hand piano piece. The music is arranged in two systems of five staves each. The top system starts with a dynamic of *f* and includes measure 52, which features sixteenth-note patterns with various slurs and grace notes. Measures 53 and 54 continue this pattern, with measure 54 concluding with a repeat sign. Measure 55 begins with a dynamic of *f*. The bottom system follows a similar pattern, starting with a dynamic of *f* and including measure 52. Measures 53 and 54 continue the sixteenth-note patterns, with measure 54 concluding with a repeat sign. Measure 55 begins with a dynamic of *f*. The music is written in common time, with various dynamics and performance instructions like *f*, *mf*, and *p*.

PRIMO.

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation for piano. The first four staves are in common time (indicated by 'C') and the fifth staff begins in 3/4 time (indicated by '3/4'). The notation includes many grace notes and slurs. Dynamics such as 'mf' (mezzo-forte), 'f' (forte), and 'ff' (double forte) are used. Performance instructions like 'riten.' (riten.) and 'tempo' are also present. The piano keys are labeled with numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) under the notes to indicate fingerings. The music is divided into sections labeled 'PRIMO.' and 'N.', followed by endings '1.' and '2.'

SECOND,

The image shows five staves of musical notation for piano, arranged vertically. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom three are bass clef. The first staff begins with a dynamic instruction 'p' (piano). The second staff starts with a dynamic 'f' (forte). The third staff begins with a dynamic 'ff' (double forte). The fourth staff begins with a dynamic 'ff'. The fifth staff concludes with a dynamic 'ff'. Each staff contains six measures of music, with various note heads, stems, and rests. The notation includes both vertical and horizontal stems for notes, and some notes have small numbers above them, likely indicating fingerings or specific note values.

23

PRIMO.

The image shows five staves of musical notation for two pianos. The top two staves are for the 'PRIMO' part, and the bottom three staves are for the 'SECONDO' part. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and beams, with some notes having numerical or letter-like markings above them. Pedal instructions like 'Ped.' and 'Ped. *' are placed below the staves. The staves are separated by horizontal dashed lines. The music consists of a series of measures, with the first staff ending in measure 10 and the second staff ending in measure 12.

SECONDO.

A musical score page featuring five staves of music. The top three staves are for the orchestra, each with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The bottom two staves are for the piano, with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. Measures 11 through 16 are shown. Measure 11: The first staff has a bass note with a fermata. The second staff has a bass note with a fermata. The third staff has a bass note with a fermata. Measures 12-15: Each staff begins with a bass note followed by a series of eighth-note chords. Measures 16: The first staff has a bass note with a fermata. The second staff has a bass note with a fermata. The third staff has a bass note with a fermata. Measure 17: The first staff has a bass note with a fermata. The second staff has a bass note with a fermata. The third staff has a bass note with a fermata. Measure 18: The first staff has a bass note with a fermata. The second staff has a bass note with a fermata. The third staff has a bass note with a fermata.

PRIMO.

Cantabile. (*Singing.*)

dolce.

8.

cresc.

26
SECOND.

A musical score for piano, featuring five staves of music. The first three staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the last two are in 2/4 time (indicated by a '2/4'). The key signature is one flat. The music includes various dynamics such as *ten.*, *>*, *p*, and *f*. The score consists of two systems of music, separated by a repeat sign with a '1' above it. The first system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign with a '2' above it. The second system continues with the same key signature and time signature. The piano keys are indicated by vertical lines with dots or dashes, and the hands are shown as 'L' and 'R'.

27
PRIMO.

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation for two pianos. The top two staves are for the first piano (Primo), and the bottom three staves are for the second piano (Secondo). The music is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various note values (eighth, sixteenth, thirty-second), dynamic markings like ff (fortissimo) and ff (fifissimo), and performance instructions such as "riten." (ritenando) and "tempo rubato". Fingerings are indicated above the notes, and pedaling is shown with dots and arrows below the staves. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

SECONDO.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves of music. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The notes are primarily eighth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f*, *mf*, and *p*. Articulation marks like dots and dashes are present. The piano keys are indicated by vertical lines with horizontal dashes or dots above them, representing the black and white keys respectively. The score consists of five systems of music, each starting with a double bar line and repeat dots. The first system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots, followed by a measure of rest. The second system begins with a single bar line and repeat dots. The third system begins with a single bar line and repeat dots. The fourth system begins with a single bar line and repeat dots. The fifth system begins with a single bar line and repeat dots. The score is set against a background of horizontal dashed lines representing the piano keys.

PRIMO.

N.

mfp

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

MY REGIMENT.

M A R C H.

Notes marked with arrow (↗) must be struck from the wrist.

Otto Anschütz.

Tempo di Marcia ♩ - 132.

Sheet music for piano, first page of the March section. The key signature is G major. The tempo is indicated as 'Tempo di Marcia ♩ - 132.' The music consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff features sixteenth-note patterns with arrows indicating a 'wrist' stroke. The bass staff has sustained notes and chords. Pedal markings ('Ped.' and a diamond symbol) appear at the end of each measure.

(Key of G major.)

For the proper execution of passages and chords in mixed positions also repeated notes marked (A) see Kunkel's Royal Piano Method pages 33 and 72

Sheet music for piano, second page of the March section. The key signature remains G major. The music continues with sixteenth-note patterns in the treble staff and chords in the bass staff. Pedal markings are present. A circled letter '(A)' is placed near a specific chord in the bass staff.

Sheet music for piano, third page of the March section. The key signature remains G major. The music continues with sixteenth-note patterns in the treble staff and chords in the bass staff. Pedal markings are present. A circled letter '(A)' is placed near a specific chord in the bass staff.

Sheet music for piano, fourth page of the March section. The key signature remains G major. The music continues with sixteenth-note patterns in the treble staff and chords in the bass staff. Pedal markings are present. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, and a tempo marking '1200 - 3' is shown.

S.B. Heed the change of the fingering.

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Entered Stationers Hall.

TRIO.

(Key of C major.)

Ped. *

Ped.

N.B.

Ped. *

Gioioso.

1. 2.

mf

Ped. *

ten. A

Ped. *

Ped. *

Ped. *

CRES.

N.B.

1. 2.

Ped. *

Ped. *

Ped. *

Ped. *

Sheet music for piano, featuring five staves of musical notation. The music is in common time and includes the following performance instructions:

- Staff 1:** Ped. *, Ped. *, Ped. *, Ped. *
- Staff 2:** Ped. *, Ped. *, Ped. *, Ped. *
- Staff 3:** Ped. *, Ped. *
- Staff 4:** Ped. *, Ped. *
- Staff 5:** N.B., N.B., N.B.
- Bottom Staff:** 1200 - 8, Ped. *, Ped.

33
LA CASCADE.

Notes marked with an arrow (\searrow) must be struck from the wrist.

LOUIS CONRATH.

Allégretto. $\cdot\cdot\cdot - 72.$



Musical score page 3, measures 5-8. The score continues with the same two-staff format. Measure 5 begins with crec. Measure 6 shows a transition with a different harmonic progression. Measures 7-8 return to the earlier pattern of eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs.

Musical score page 3, measures 9-12. The score continues with the two-staff format. Measure 9 is marked *stringendo*. Measures 10-12 continue the rhythmic pattern established in the previous measures.

Musical score page 3, measures 13-16. The score continues with the two-staff format. Measures 13-16 show a continuation of the eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs, maintaining the dynamic of $\text{ff} \frac{3}{4}$.

Musical score page 3, measures 17-20. The score continues with the two-staff format. Measures 17-20 show a continuation of the eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs, with the dynamic remaining at $\text{ff} \frac{3}{4}$.

35

molto cresc.

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 1-10. The score consists of four staves of music. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom two are bass clef. Measures 1-3 show a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with dynamic markings ff , ff , and ff . Measures 4-6 continue this pattern with dynamic ff . Measure 7 begins with molto cresc. followed by ff . Measures 8-10 show a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with dynamic ff . The score concludes with a repeat sign and the instruction *R.H.*

Delicatissimo.

A musical score for piano, featuring four staves of music. The key signature is A major (three sharps). The tempo is indicated as *Delicatissimo*. The score consists of four systems of music, each system containing five measures. The first three systems are identical, while the fourth system begins with a different key signature (G major, one sharp) and a different tempo marking (*crescendo sempre*). The music is highly rhythmic, with many sixteenth-note patterns and grace notes. Measure numbers 1 through 15 are present at the start of each measure across all staves. The dynamics are varied, with markings like *p*, *f*, *ff*, and *ff* (triple forte).

ff
molto cres.
cpenc.

ff
ff
ff
ff

A musical score for piano, consisting of five staves of music. The music is in common time and uses a key signature of four sharps. The score includes dynamic markings such as ff , f , mf , p , and pp . There are also various slurs and grace notes. The piano keys are indicated by vertical lines with dots for black keys.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in G major (two sharps) and common time. Measure 11 starts with a dynamic of $\text{p} \cdot \text{p}$. The right hand plays eighth-note patterns with grace notes, while the left hand provides harmonic support. Measure 12 begins with a dynamic of crescendo followed by molto . Measure 13 features a dynamic of $\text{p} \cdot \text{p}$. Measure 14 starts with a dynamic of $\text{p} \cdot \text{p}$. Measures 15 and 16 continue the pattern of eighth-note chords and grace notes. Measure 17 begins with a dynamic of s . The right hand plays eighth-note chords, and the left hand provides harmonic support. Measure 18 begins with a dynamic of martellato . Measure 19 starts with a dynamic of s .

SATELLITE

POLKA-CAPRICE.

Composée par J.C. Alden Jr.

To insure a refined and scholarly rendition of the piece the artistic use of the pedal as indicated is imperative.

Moderato M.M. ♩ = 92

Prelude.

The Ps signify Ped.

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490-9

Tempo di Polka.

p

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

cresc. mf cresc. cresc. cenc.

do Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

or thus

con fuoco. f 8-
Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

8-
Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

8-
sff 8-
Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

The image shows a page of sheet music for a piano, specifically page 8. The music is arranged in several staves, each with a different key signature and time signature. The top two staves are in B-flat major and 2/4 time, while the bottom two staves are in G major and 2/4 time. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, along with rests. Dynamic markings are present throughout, including "Ped." (pedal), "*", "cres.", "decresc.", and "a tempo.". The piano keys are indicated by vertical lines with black dots representing sharps and flats. The page number "8" is visible at the top left, and the publisher's name "Edition Kunkel" is at the bottom left.





8

Ped. * Ped. *

8

cres. *mf*

Ped. * Ped. *

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

crescen-do.

f

Ped. * Ped. *

8

con fuoco.

f

Ped. *

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

8

sf

ff

Ped. * Ped. *

8

p

Ped. * Ped. *

The image shows five staves of musical notation for a piano. The top staff uses a treble clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 8 starts with a dynamic 'p' (piano) and a 'Ped.' (pedal) instruction. Measures 9 through 12 show a pattern of eighth-note chords with various pedaling instructions (* Ped.). Measure 13 begins with a dynamic 'leggiero' and continues the pattern of chords. Measure 14 starts with a dynamic 'f' (forte) and a 'Ped.' instruction. Measures 15 and 16 continue the pattern of chords with pedaling instructions. The music is written in common time.

8

* Ped.

8

L.h.

I.h.

* Ped.

* Ped.

* Ped.

* Ped.

* Ped.

* Ped.

8

f *strepitoso.*

ff

rapido.

Ped.

8

Bohemian Girl.

Notes marked with an arrow(↑) must be struck from the wrist.

JEAN PAUL.

Overture. Allegro. (Lively.) M.M. ♩ = 144.



Allegretto. (Gay.) M.M. ♩ = 132. Happy and light of heart. Act II.



Come with the Gipsy Bride, Act II.

The musical score consists of five staves of music, likely for piano and orchestra, arranged vertically. The top staff shows a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. It features six measures of eighth-note patterns, with dynamic markings *p* and *mf*. The second staff has a bass clef and shows six measures of eighth-note patterns. The third staff is identical to the second. The fourth staff shows six measures of eighth-note patterns, with dynamic markings *p* and *mf*. The fifth staff shows six measures of eighth-note patterns. Measures are numbered 1 through 6 above each staff. The score includes several performance instructions: 'Bd.' (Bass Drum) at the beginning of the first staff; asterisks (*) at the end of the first and second staves; and 'Bd.' at the end of the third, fourth, and fifth staves.

A musical score page featuring five staves of piano music. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a dynamic marking of *mf*. The second staff uses a bass clef. The third staff uses a treble clef. The fourth staff uses a bass clef. The fifth staff uses a treble clef. Various performance instructions like *ff*, *p*, *ff*, and *p* are placed above the notes. Measure numbers 1 through 10 are indicated below the staves. The page is filled with dense, rhythmic patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Moderato.

M.M. # = 120. In the Gipsy life you read. Act I

A page from a musical score for orchestra, showing five staves of music. The top staff is for the strings (Violins I & II, Violas, Cellos, Double Basses), the second for the woodwinds (Flute, Clarinet, Bassoon), the third for the brass (Trombones, Tuba), and the bottom two for the percussion (Timpani, Snare Drum, Bass Drum). The score is in common time, with various dynamics like forte (f), piano (p), and accents. Measure 101 starts with a dynamic of *p*. Measures 102-103 show woodwind entries. Measures 104-105 feature brass entries. Measures 106-107 show a return to woodwind and brass entries. Measure 108 concludes with a dynamic of *f*.

dolce.

88

1 2 3

Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. *

Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. *

Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. * Ad. *

Andante cantabile. M.M. = 108. Then you'll remember me. Act III.

C C

p

Ad. * P * I * P * Ad. * P * P * Ad. * P * P * P * Ad. * P * P * P * Ad. *

N.B. The "P's Signify Ped.

Ad. * P * P * Ad. *



Allegro. (Lively.) M.M. $\frac{2}{4}$ = 112. Gallop. Act I.

Pedale ad lib.:

55

sempre f e cres.

ff ff ff ff

DANCING IN THE FAIRYLAND.

JOSEPH HAYDN.

Notes marked with an arrow must be struck from the wrist.

CARL SIDUS.

Allegretto. (Lively.) ♩ = 100. Scherzando (in a joyful, sportive manner.)

P (Key of C major)

N.B.

N.B.

N.B.

Molto legato (always sustained, very smoothly.)

(Key of G major)

N.B.

For the proper execution of passages and chords in mixed positions see Kunkel's Royal Piano Method page 33.

N.B.



Ben misurato

(Key of F major)

(the time well measured.)

To shorten the piece go from $\frac{4}{4}$ to $\frac{2}{2}$ page 5

Scherzando

Molto legato

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation for piano. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The music is marked *Molto legato*. There are several performance instructions throughout the piece, such as "N.B." (Nota Bene) and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) placed above or below specific notes. The notation includes various piano techniques, including eighth-note patterns and sustained notes.

STAY, STAY AT HOME.

Words by H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Music by CHARLES KUNKEL.

Moderato. ♩ = 92.



(with pathos.)

Stay, stay at..... home, my heart, and rest;

Song vocal part in 3/4 time, treble and bass staves. The melody is in the treble staff, featuring eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns. The bass staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note chords. The lyrics "Stay, stay at..... home, my heart, and rest;" are written below the melody line.

Home - keeping hearts are hap - pi - est;

Song vocal part in 3/4 time, treble and bass staves. The melody continues in the treble staff, featuring eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns. The bass staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note chords. The lyrics "Home - keeping hearts are hap - pi - est;" are written below the melody line.

1679.5

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For those that wan-der they know not where
(with emotion.)
 Are full of trouble and most full of care:
(with consolation.)
 To stay at home, to stay at home,
pif. *ad lib.* *rit.*
 to stay at home is best, is best.
Rit.

(with deep emotion.)

Wea _ ry and homesick,

*(a little hurried.)**(still faster.)*

home _ sick and dis - tressd, They wan _ der East, they wan _ der West, and are

(with animation.)

baf _ fled and beat _ en and blown..... a _ bout By the

(still faster.)

wind..... of the wil _ derness, by the wind..... of the wil _ derness, of

(resume *Tempo I.*)

doubt of.... doubt; To stay at home is best. By the wind..... of the

f

(gradually faster.)

(still faster.)

wil . der . ness, by the wind of the wil . der . ness, of doubt of, doubt; To stay at

(resume *Tempo I.*)

(with repose.)

wil . der . ness, by the wind of the wil . der . ness, of doubt of, doubt; To stay at

f

(with repose.)

home is best.

home is best.

p

(with pathos.)

Then stay at.... home, my heart, and rest.

p

Bir - die is saf - est in its nest; O'er

all that flut - ter their wings and fly A hawk is

(with consolation.)

hovring high, in the grey sky: To stay at home,

(with repose.) rit. ad lib. rit.

to stay at home, to stay at home, is best, is best.

LOVE, IN THE SOUTHLAND

Words by H. S. CANFIELD.

Music by FRANCES PORTER CANFIELD.

Con espressione.*Andante un poco sostenuto.*

Love in the South land Where thou art gone

Think - est thou ev - er of me a - lonel

1921 5

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Mag - no - lias round thee Shed a per - fume

White are their pe - tal's Wax - en their bloom

Would I were there Oh Heart's De - light!

cresc.

Would I were there Oh! Heart's De-

light Would I were there My Heart's De-

rit. molto.

light! *a tempo.*

Love in the North land So far from thee
 Scent of Mag - no - lias Steals up to me.
 Soul of the flow - er En - ters thy soul
 And thy soul sends it Un - to my soul

A musical score for voice and piano. The vocal part is in soprano C major, 2/4 time. The piano part includes bass and harmonic support. The lyrics are: "Would I were there Oh Hearts De- light! Where the Mag - no - lias Whi - ten the night Where the Mag - no - lias Whi - ten the night the night". The score features dynamic markings like forte (f), piano (p), and rit. molto, as well as performance instructions like "CPAC." and "rit. molto.". Fingerings are indicated above certain notes. The piano part uses various techniques such as eighth-note chords and sustained notes.

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EXPLANATION OF GRADES.—The following studies and pieces are graded, according to mechanical difficulty, into seven grades. Figure 1 denotes very easy music; fig. 2 easy; fig. 3 moderately easy; fig. 4 moderately difficult; fig. 5 more difficult; fig. 6 very difficult; fig. 7 very difficult.

GRADE 1.

STUDIES AND PIECES.

Studies,—Seven delightful little studies in one book [a. n.].	<i>Edgar-Sidus</i>	15
Pleasant Little Studies,—	<i>Sidus</i>	15
Kafka's Pauvre Schleichtchen,—	<i>Sidus</i>	25
Papa's Tales,—	<i>Sidus</i>	35
Polo's (Galop),	<i>Disques</i>	50
Antonie (Pauvre Militaire),—	<i>Disques</i>	50
Hans, Prinz—Gitarre,	<i>Wohltemperiert</i>	50
La Jota—Spanish Dance,—	<i>Acme</i>	35
Fictorial Pleasures—Waltz,—	<i>Renoir</i>	75
Antonie (Pauvre Reverie),—	<i>Yostimka</i>	50
Carelina—Elegance—Quicksstep,—	<i>Salon de Paris</i>	50
MU Reina (My Queen),—	<i>Belle</i>	50
McKendree Boys March,—	<i>Friend</i>	50

GRADE 1 TO 1½.

STUDIES AND PIECES.

Studies,—Op. 601, twelve characteristic studies in one book [a. n.].	<i>Sidus</i>	1 25
Studies,—Op. 1 Spring—Waltz,—	<i>Sidus</i>	35
Elfin's Waltz,—	<i>Sidus</i>	35
The Promenade—Boulo.,—	<i>Sidus</i>	35

GRADE 1½ TO 2.

STUDIES AND PIECES.

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Op. 64, sixty melodious studies in three books, each 1 25.	<i>Sidus</i>	3 75
Pieces,—Wright Eyes—Boulo.,—	<i>Sidus</i>	35
My Darling (Yorke),—	<i>Sidus</i>	35
Conrad's Friend—Guitar,—	<i>Sidus</i>	35
Bohemian Girl (Fantasia—Rafte),—	<i>Sidus</i>	35
Il Trovatore (Fantasia—Verdi),—	<i>Sidus</i>	35
Menest., Op. 14, No. 1 edition for the young pianist [a. n.],—	<i>Faderweiss</i>	35

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Hans, Prinz—Gitarre,—	<i>Wohltemperiert</i>	50
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Fictorial Pleasures—Waltz,—	<i>Renoir</i>	75
Antonie (Pauvre Reverie),—	<i>Yostimka</i>	50
Carelina—Elegance—Quicksstep,—	<i>Salon de Paris</i>	50
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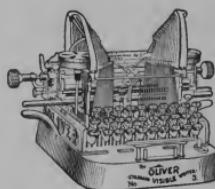
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Missouri's building consists of three monumental masses connected by balconied links; the center mass, dome-crowned and towering, and profusely decorated with sculpture. The dome, a perfect hemisphere, unembellished by a single rib or moulding, is gilded and crowned by a Winged Victory. A beautiful

four terraced flights, continuing the axis of the Government Building, leads up to the main entrance of the Missouri Building. On either side of this entrance are large figures allegorical of Beauty and Strength. On the attic of the entrance is the word "Missouri" flanked by the coat of arms of the State—a quartered shield supported by two bears with the motto "Salut Populi Suprema Lex Esto."

The visitor entering the building will find himself in a gigantic rotunda 76 by 76 feet, the roof of which is the frescoed soffit of the dome. An electric fountain in the center of this rotunda spouts water artificially cooled which cools the surrounding spaces to an agreeable temperature on the hottest day. At a semi-circular desk at one end of this rotunda the host of the Missouri Building will be always waiting like a clerk in a hotel to welcome the visitor. Passing through the rotunda the

room will show the general resources of the State, massed as they cannot be massed in the big exhibit buildings.

The balconies are arranged so that the visitor in making the circuit of the building will be obliged to pass through the exhibit halls and to see something at least of the treasures they contain.

The Governor's suite are on the first floor—the southern rooms in the western connecting link. They will be finished in Missouri grown satin walnut. The Hall of State or auditorium will be similarly finished and will also be furnished in the same material. This wood is susceptible of a fine mahogany finish and is extensively used in imitations of mahogany. All the satin walnut work will be furnished by the producers of Southeast Missouri, the only place in the world where this beautiful material can be obtained.

The western balconied link, on the second floor, contains the Commissioners' rooms



colonnade of coupled Corinthian columns, each couple of columns crowned with a seated figure, surrounds the drum of the dome. This construction surmounts the central mass, at each corner of which is a gigantic sculptured group symbolical of the arts of peace: Music, Literature, Art and Architecture.

The building is 312 feet long and 160 feet wide. It is completely surrounded on two floors by balconies and porches which supply an uninterrupted promenade about the building at two levels, one 30 feet above the other, and will furnish a view of the Exposition from all sides. As the building stands on an elevation behind the Government Building a spectator on the balconies will obtain a fine view of the main picture of the Fair. Another similar promenade, 15 feet wide, surrounds the dome at its base, 130 feet above the Exposition grounds.

A monumental stairway, 45 feet wide, in

visitor will reach the Hall of State in a wing at the southern side of the building. This auditorium is 50 by 75 feet, exclusive of the rostrum, and 40 feet high, with seating accommodations for nearly 1,000 persons. The ceiling will be heavily coffered and there, as well as on the paneled walls, the mural decorator will exercise his skill. It is to be used for receptions, lectures, dances, and as an assembly room for such state and local societies as may meet in St. Louis during the World's Fair period. Under the rostrum will be the refrigerating plant and the kitchen.

The masses which flank the central mass contains exhibit halls extending from floor to ceiling with an observation gallery surrounding them on four sides. These exhibit halls, which contain 5,000 square feet of floor space, are top-lighted. The western one will show the building resources of Missouri—woods, stones, clays, etc. The eastern exhibit

together with a comfortable parlor for the use of the Commissioners.

The eastern balconied link, on the second floor, contains the hospital and creche, and retiring room for women, where they may have the services of nurses and a matron. On the lower floor every convenience which has been mentioned by any state commission up to the present time will be offered the visitor—post-office, check room, register, information bureau, toilet and lavatory conveniences, etc.

The sculpture of the building will be the following, exclusive of the architectural ornament to be executed by the staff worker:

Winged Victory on top of dome.

Eight seated figures at base of cupola.

Four groups on pylons flanking the dome.

Two figures—Love and Strength—to right and left of the main entrance.

Two groups in front of the side masses or exhibit halls.

The materials of the building will be the same as those of exhibit buildings—wood and staff. The building is to be a temporary structure to be removed after the Fair.

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